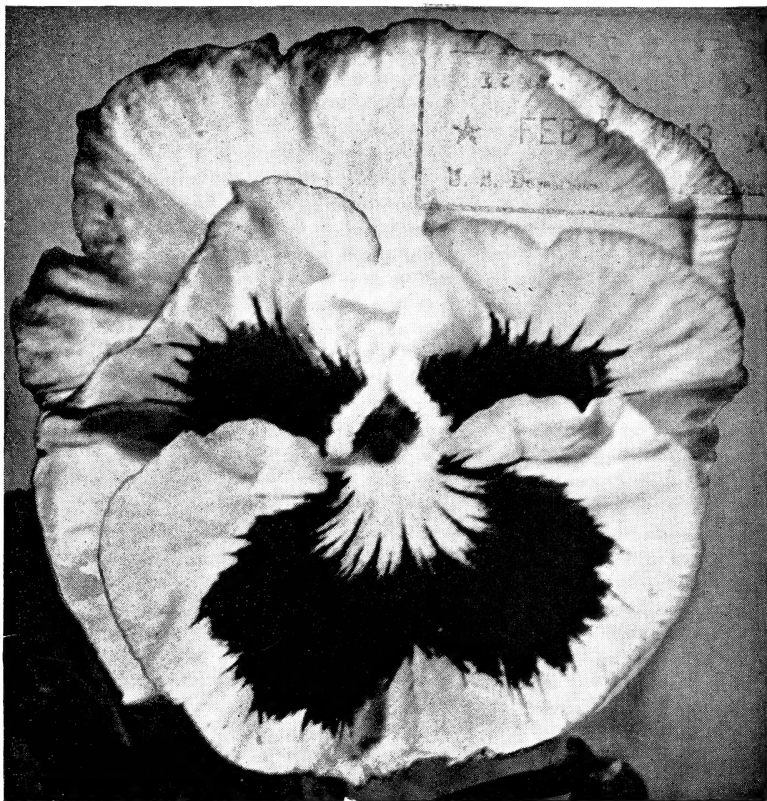


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# *The* OREGON GIANTS



## Finest Giant Ruffled Pansies

● ● *The Strain That Does Not Disappoint*

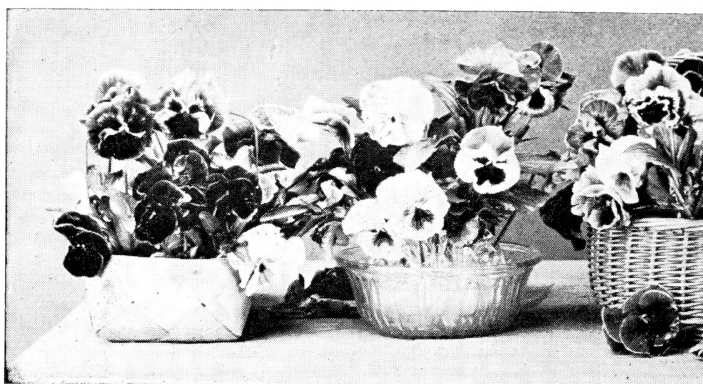
Originated and Grown by **MRS. MERTON G. ELLIS**  
**C A N B Y - - O R E G O N**

This wonderful strain of **Giant Ruffled Pansies** originated and grown by **Mrs. Merton G. Ellis**, has in just a few years become world famous. The immense blooms are of wonderful shades and coloring beyond all description. They have very heavy texture and sweet fragrance. They stand erect on very long strong stems and, cut with their very luxuriant foliage, just a few blooms arranged nicely make a gorgeous display.

In ideal pansy weather, we have had many blooms reach a diameter of 4 inches, some 4½ inches. Our climate is especially favorable for pansies. In hotter climates they may not reach over 3 or 3½ inches. In the spring they are at their best. They are not so large during the summer but in the fall they should again become large.

(We do not list the separate colors nor mail Pansy plants.)

**Your flower loving friend would appreciate a packet of OREGON GIANT PANSY SEED.**



If you want Better Pansies than your neighbor  
*plant* **The OREGON GIANTS**

Plant in late July, August, September or Oct-  
ober for your spring pansy beds

Plant in the spring for your summer and fall beds

THE OREGON GIANTS with their immense blooms, long, strong stems and luxuriant foliage are used effectively as

**CUT FLOWERS**

With their delicate fragrance and beauty, they are unsurpassed for table decoration, in the sick room and for all dainty floral uses.

The blooms are also used in funeral work. One customer in California writes:

"I make lovely floral pieces with The Oregon Giants. I pick the blooms the day before I want to use them and put them in water in the refrigerator over night. They will do well if one picks them in the evening, places them in water and lets them stand outside all night. They hold up just beautifully. I have made wreaths of them and they are fresher than a lot of the other flowers I have seen at funerals. It is quite warm down here but they always hold up handled in this way."

*Increase Your Income by Selling*

**BLOOMING**

**PANSY PLANTS**

**IN THE SPRING**

for which there is limitless demand  
if you avoid competition

by growing

*The OREGON GIANTS*



## SUGGESTIONS FOR MARKETING PANSY PLANTS

People in general want to buy Pansy plants in the spring and there is small retail demand for them at other times, so seed must be sown with this in mind.

There is demand for small plants with from four to six leaves early in the spring. They stand transplanting well and customers will obtain splendid results from them.

There is even greater demand for **blooming** plants in the spring. They look so attractive put up twelve to the Pansy basket, each plant bearing a giant bloom. Each plant should be wrapped separately with newspaper around the roots but not covering up all the foliage. Early in the spring these baskets sell for 90c to \$1.00.

Often it pays better to wrap 50 to 75 plants separately and place them in a peach tray, letting customers select the plant they wish. They sell readily for five or ten cents each. People are willing to pay for the best. Later in the season the price is less.

Although there is a great demand for Pansy plants, yet there is also much competition on public markets, etc., so it is important to have **BETTER PANSIES** than the others have.

In digging Pansies for market it is important to wait until a plant has had a bloom wide open for at least a week. The blooms increase in size greatly after first opening, especially in the spring. It sometimes takes patience to wait for them, but it pays.

There is also good demand from florists for small Pansy plants, transplanting size, in the fall. Some amateur gardeners also realize that it is better to buy small plants in the fall than blooming plants in the spring but in general the public buys the blooming plants.

### **FINEST FLORISTS' MIXTURE**

1 packet, 500 seeds .....	\$ 1.00
3 packets, 500 seeds each .....	2.00
Trial packet, 200 seeds .....	.50
1 ounce .....	12.00
1/2 ounce .....	6.00

## CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

It is a very satisfactory plan to make several sowings of seed, so the Pansies will be at their best at different times.

In most climates best results are obtained by planting Pansy seed in late **July, August** or early **September** for early spring blooms.

If seed is planted in **October**, it is safer not to transplant the seedlings until spring, for in most climates they will not have time to become well established before the freezing weather sets in.

**Spring Planting** is desirable in climates too severe for the safe wintering over of plants. These should bloom profusely all summer, but will produce their largest blooms in the fall or during a cool rainy spell in summer if there should be one.

Prepare seed-boxes or flats for the seed, using good soil, slightly fertilized. If available, mix 1/3 leaf mold or peat moss with the soil. Sift the soil for the top half inch and use no fertilizer in that. Sow the seed thinly, broadcasting it. Sift just enough soil over the seed to **BARELY** cover it. Sift a thin layer of peat moss over this to help retain the moisture. Firm the soil by pressing with a flat board before sprinkling. Cover with a cloth or lath frame until the seed has germinated well. Sprinkle twice a day or often enough so that the seed **NEVER** dries out. Seed should germinate in from seven to fourteen days, depending upon conditions.

The seed beds should be protected during heavy storms or the tiny seedlings will be beaten down and perhaps ruined. More people fail to get good germination through sowing their seed too deep or letting it dry out than any other causes, so especial care should be taken in regard to that. But damping off may result if kept **too moist**, so it is better to sprinkle often rather than a great deal at a time. The shading with some kind of frame is also important because then they will not dry out so fast and there isn't so much danger of neglecting to sprinkle often enough.

Transplant when the seedlings have four or more leaves if weather conditions are favorable. Better let them become a little crowded than to transplant during a hot dry spell. Fall seedlings should be planted out in the open where they will get plenty of sunshine and where they will remain for spring blooming unless the winter is apt to be extremely severe. In such places they may need the protection of a cold frame but Pansies will stand even some zero weather if protected by straw or peat moss placed around the plants. Pansies that weather it through the winter out in the open will make the sturdiest plants and produce the largest, finest blooms in the early spring.

Pansies that are transplanted in the spring for summer blooming do well on the east side of some building where they will get the morning sun but not the hot afternoon sun. The north side gives pansies too much shade for good results.

Plants that are being grown for spring sales, may be set about six or eight inches apart in the row and the rows may be about fifteen or more inches apart, depending upon what method of cultivation is used. If plants are to remain all summer, they should be set about fifteen inches apart in the row.

Pansies want rich soil. Well rotted cow fertilizer seems to be the best for pansies, although rabbit, chicken, sheep and horse manures are good as well as bone-meal and other commercial fertilizers. It is a good plan to enrich the soil well, several months before time to transplant the seedlings.

In cultivating, leave the bed flat. Some people have a tendency to cultivate, raking the soil away from the plant so that each plant is left sitting on a little mound and this is apt to leave the side roots exposed. Rake the soil **toward** the plants; **not away** from them. Always cultivate the next day after irrigating, leaving the soil loose. This dust mulch helps to conserve the moisture, and it is not necessary to irrigate so often.

**MRS. MERTON G. ELLIS**

**CANBY**

**(Closed on Sundays)**

**OREGON**



# GLADIOLUS

## BLUE RIBBON OFFER

(This offer applies to Glads only)

For each Blue Ribbon you win with an Ellis Origination next summer, you may select \$5.00 worth of bulbs free with your order of \$3.00 with each ribbon, or for each Sweepstake or Champion Ribbon \$10.00 worth free. Ribbons must be won at a national, regional or state show, or show of equal rank. Also send us the original or duplicate ribbon and secretary's certificate.



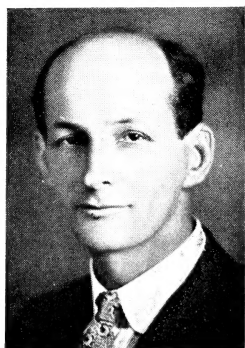
Our "Glad" Home

This is the building where your orders are handled, where the bulbs are stored and from which they are shipped. It is built of concrete and hollow tile brick. The bulbs are well cared for in the large storage rooms and basements. Only careful and expert help is employed.

## ELLIS ORIGINATIONS

We are often asked as to which of our Glad Originations we consider best. Judging from the Blue Ribbons they have received, also from the many fine letters we have gotten through the years from growers in many states and countries, together with their performance in our own gardens, we especially recommend: New Era, Wings of Song, Golden Chimes, James Fitz James, Blueblood, Bonneville, Abe, Old Faithful, Royal Pink, Spanish Cavalier, Eric the Red, Coral Glow, Vista Bonita, Chief Multnomah, Red Roy, Golden Fleece, Commodore, Mountain Girl, Whispering Hope, J. D. Sez, White Eagle, Ivory Keys, Yellow Peril, Linda Vista, Marlyn, Ranza, Goal, Nelda.

For prices on the above and many other fine varieties, we refer you to our Bulbalog, which is issued several times a year and is free on request.



## MERTON G. ELLIS

Owner and Manager  
of the  
Merton G. Ellis Bulb Gardens,  
at Canby, Oregon,  
and  
Originator of Golden Chimes,  
New Era, and many other  
World-famous Glads





## **COLUMBINE or AQUILEGIA**

### **Packet, 200 Seeds . . . 50c**

This is a very choice strain, the seed plants being selected from the famous Mrs. Scott Elliott hybrids and other choice strains.

The graceful long-spurred Columbine is one of the most satisfactory of the perennials. It blooms at a time when flowers are scarce, helping out greatly on Decoration Day, Mothers' and Fathers' Days, Commencements, weddings, etc. It gives a particularly beautiful lacey effect in baskets, combined with Pansies or other flowers, using the Columbine as a back ground and adding height to the general effect, as is shown in the photo above. Columbine works up nicely in funeral designs and is also beautiful in the garden. It blooms for a long period;—is still blooming when the Glads begin.

Seedlings transplanted in the fall will bloom the next season and will become larger and better for several years. They do best in partial shade but will thrive also in the sunshine. The seed may be planted in the spring, summer or fall. If planted in the fall, it would be best not to transplant until spring.

Seed-sowing and transplanting directions are the same as for pansies.

## **Delphinium Seed**

**THE PACIFIC STRAIN** is pronounced by experts to be the most striking advance in Delphinium hybridizing in recent years, and has brought fame to its originator, Mr. Reinelt. These fine Delphiniums will add much beauty to your garden. Many of the florets are very large and exquisitely beautiful. We predict a great future for this strain.

Per packet, \$1.00.

**THE WREXHAM STRAIN** produces a large proportion of very superior plants from seed. They produce tall well shaped bloom spikes with very large florets, many of them being double. The coloring is extremely beautiful.

Per packet, 50c.

It takes a little longer for Delphinium seed to germinate than Pansy seed, but they should come if the seed is fresh. The fresher Delphinium seed is, the better it will germinate, so mid-summer sowing is recommended.

Delphiniums have two distinct blooming seasons, sometimes three. The blooms should not be allowed to go to seed to secure best results. It is well to cut the plants back after a blooming season. Bone meal in moderation is good but not too close to the plants.

